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apparatus, symptoms of a meningeal inflammation make their appearance. More rare are the symptoms of a gastro-intestinal affection. In the above-mentioned form I must not omit to add the symptom which is not at all rare of severe pains in the bones or in the skin. These pains do not last but one or two days. Another form of the disease is only a rise of the temperature with lassitude, which may last several days or weeks without any other symptom. In this case it is not difficult to mistake and. see in this symptom a typhoid fever, but the absence of diarrhea, the absence of the enlargement of the spleen, especially the absence of the comatose condition of the patient, as well as the absence of the characteristic typhoid tongue, does not allow such mistake.

In cases of influenza the tongue presents the strawberry appearance which has been already stated to be characteristic of this disease. The characteristic feature of influenza is, according to my experience, the instability of the symptoms. Where you see a temperature of 40° C. in a few minutes you see it 36, 38, and again 39 or 40.5, with feet excessively cold. In taking the temperature of my patients I have seen that in the groin the temperature was 38° C., for instance, and in the armpit 40° C. I am not able to state whether the temperature was different in these two parts of the body. I have attributed this difference to the thermometer being badly placed, though I know that in influenza there are congestions in one part of the body and ischemia in other parts. On consultation you hear a strong congestion in the right lung, for instance, which congestion passes to the left lung, or from the base passes to the apex. Influenza may last from a few days to several weeks. It proves fatal, as I have already stated, when the patient is only constitutionally weak.

The better treatment is the antisepsia of the nose and throat. Good hot baths with mustard, good, abundant, and exciting food (curry, mustard, garlic) and before all, rest in bed. I do not need to speak about symptomatic treatment.

This is in, a few lines, what I had to state about influenza in this country.

Sanitary condition of Turkey.

The sanitary condition of the Turkish Empire is good. No epidemic whatever except influenza. The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 25th of last February to the 11th instant is 600, including 1 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 10 from typhoid fever, and 35 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

I have the honor to forward a French copy of the decision concerning hides and skins, a French copy of the epizootic bulletin, and 5 copies of my work on foundlings, "Les Enfants Trouvés," de N. D. de Pra.

Respectfully,
SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 218, including enteric fever, 9; measles, 2, and 2 from smallpox.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 237, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 2; smallpox, 32; leprosy, 1, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including diphtheria, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 31,427. Total number of deaths, 65. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 275, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

Nice.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 242, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover.*—Month of December, 1900. Estimated population, 236,036. Total number of deaths, 278; including, diphtheria, 9, and 36 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 29,633. Number of deaths not reported. One death from measles reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 9, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,789,099. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 34.2, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.9.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 9, 1901. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 198, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 25; whooping cough, 37; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,254 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 15 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 9, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 31.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 8.4, and the highest in Galway, viz, 41.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 276 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1, and 10 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 9, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 23.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15.1, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 25.5

per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 733, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 21, and 51 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio.*—Two weeks ended March 16, 1901. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended February 20, 1901. Estimated population, 131,701. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

Seven days ended February 28, 1901. Number of deaths not reported. No infectious or contagious disease prevailing.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Two weeks ended February 16, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic diseases.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Year ended December 31, 1900. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 7,119, including diphtheria, 78; enteric fever, 374; measles, 42; scarlet fever, 119; whooping cough, 67; smallpox, 174, and 685 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1900. Total number of deaths, 595, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 22; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 8, and 69 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SPAIN—*Malaga.*—Two weeks ended March 9, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.